THE

CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1776. [NUMB. IX.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

MR. GILL,

As Hoſtilities are now actually commenced by Great Britain againſt the Americans, no doubt it will be ſatisfactory to moſt of your Readers to ſee publiſhed, in your Continental Journal, *the Fifth Seſſion of Dr.* Price's *excellent Pamphlet on the* Nature of Civil Liberty, *and the Principles of Government, wherein is conſidered how far there is a Poſſibility of ſucceeding in the War with America.——The whole Pamphlet is juſt reprinted from the London Edition, and may be had of* T & J Fleet *in Cornhill, and is well worthy the Peruſal of every Friend to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind.*

"OUR own People (ſays the Doctor) being unwilling to inliſt, and the attempts to procure armies of Ruſſians, Indians and Canadians, having miſcarried; the utmoſt force we can employ, including foreigners, does not exceed, if I am rightly informed, 30,000 effective men. Let it, however, be called 40,000. This is the force that is to conquer half a million at leaſt * of determined men fighting on their own ground, within ſight of their houſes and families, and for that ſacred bleſſing of Liberty, without which man is a beaſt, and government a curſe. All hiſtory proves, that in ſuch a ſituation, a handful is a match for millions.

In the Netherlands, a few ſtates thus circumſtanced, withſtood, for thirty years, the whole force of the Spaniſh monarchy, when at its zenith; and at laſt humbled its pride, and emancipated themſelves from its tyranny.——The citizens of Syracuſe alſo, thus circumſtanced, withſtood the whole power of the Athenians, and almoſt ruined them.——The ſame happened in the conteſt between the houſe of Auſtria, and the cantons of Switzerland.——There is in this caſe an infinite difference between attacking and being attacked; between fighting to deſtroy, and fighting to preſerve, or acquire Liberty.——Were we, therefore capable of employing a land force againſt America equal to its own, there would be little probability of ſucceſs. But to think of conquering that whole continent with 30,000 or 40,000 men to be tranſported acroſs the Atlantic, and ſed from hence, and incapable of being recruited after any defeat——This is indeed a folly ſo great, that language does not afford a name for it.

With reſpect to our naval force, could it ſail at land as it does at ſea, much might be done with it; but as that is impoſſible, little or nothing can be done with it, which will not hurt ourſelves more than the Coloniſts.——Such of their maritime towns as they cannot guard againſt our fleets, and have not been already deſtroyed, they are determined either to give up to our reſentment, or ‡ deſtroy themſelves: The conſequence of which will be, that theſe towns will be rebuilt in ſafer ſituations; and that we ſhall loſe ſome of the principal pledges by which we have hitherto held them in ſubjection——As to their trade; having all the neceſſaries and the chief conveniencies of life within themſelves, they have no dependence upon it; and the loſs of it will do them unſpeakable good, by preſerving them from the evils of luxury and the temptations of wealth; and keeping them in that ſtate of virtuous ſimplicity which is the greateſt happineſs. I know that I am now ſpeaking the ſenſe of ſome of the wiſeſt men in America. It has been long their wiſh that Britain would ſhut up all their ports. They will rejoice, particularly, in the laſt reſtraining act. It might have happened, that the people would have grown weary of their agreements not to export or import. But this act will oblige them to keep their agreements; and confirm their unanimity and zeal. It will alſo furniſh them with a reaſon for confiſcating the eſtates of all the friends of our government among them, and for employing their ſailors, who would have been otherwiſe idle, in making repriſals on Britiſh property. Their ſhips, before uſeleſs, and conſiſting of many hundreds, will be turned into ſhips of war: and all that attention, which they have hitherto confined to trade, will be employed in fitting out a naval force for their own defence; and thus the way will be prepared for their becoming, much ſooner than they would otherwiſe have been, a great maritime power. This act of parliament, therefore, crowns the folly of all our late meaſures.——None who know me, can believe me to be diſpoſed to ſuperſtition. Perhaps however, I am not in the preſent inſtance, free from this weakneſs——I fancy I ſee in theſe meaſures ſomething that cannot be accounted for merely by human ignorance. I am inclined to think, that the hand of Providence is in them working to bring about ſome great ends.——But this leads me to one conſideration more, which I cannot help offering to the public, and which appears to me in the higheſt degree important.

In this hour of tremendous danger, it would become us to turn our thoughts to Heaven. This is what our brethren in the Colonies are doing. From one end of North America to the other, they are FASTING and PRAYING. But what are we doing?——Shocking thought! we are ridiculing them as Fanatics, and ſcoffing at religion.——We are running wild after pleaſure, and forgetting every thing ſerious and decent at Maſquerades.——We are gambling in gaming houſes; trafficking for Boroughs; perjuring ourſelves at Elections; and ſelling ourſelves for places——Which ſide then is Providence likely to favour?

In America we ſee a number of riſing ſtates in the vigour of youth, inſpired by the nobleſt of all paſſions, the paſſion for being free; and animated by piety.——Here we ſee an old ſtate, great indeed; but inflated and irreligious; enervated by luxury; encumbered with debts; and hanging by a thread.——Can any one look without pain to the iſſue? May we not expect calamities that ſhall recover to reflection (perhaps to devotion) our Libertines and Atheiſts?

Is our cauſe ſuch as gives us reaſon to aſk God to bleſs it?——Can we in the face of Heaven declare, "that we are not the aggreſſors in this war; and "that we mean by it, not to acquire or even "preſerve dominion for its own ſake; not conqueſt, "or Empire, or the gratification of reſentment; "but ſolely to deliver ourſelves from oppreſſion; "to gain reparation for injury; and to defend "ourſelves againſt men who would plunder or kill "us?"——Remember, reader, whoever thou art, that there are no other juſt cauſes of war; and that blood ſpilled, with any other views, muſt ſome time or other be accounted for.——But not to expoſe myſelf by ſaying more in this way, I will now beg leave to recapitulate ſome of the arguments I have uſed; and to deliver the feelings of my heart in a brief, but earneſt addreſs to my countrymen.

I am hearing it continually urged——"Are "they not our ſubjects."——The plain anſwer is, they are not your ſubjects. The people of America are no more the ſubjects of the people of Britain, than the people of Yorkſhire are the ſubjects of the people of Middleſex. They are your Fellow-ſubjects.

"But we are taxed; and why ſhould not they "be taxed?"——You are taxed by yourſelves. They inſiſt on the ſame privilege. They are taxed to ſupport their own governments, and they help alſo to pay your taxes by purchaſing your manufactures, and giving you a monopoly of their trade. Muſt they maintain two governments? Muſt they ſubmit to be triple taxed?——Has your moderation in taxing yourſelves, been ſuch as encourages them to truſt you with the power of taxing them? (13)

"But they will not obey the Parliament and the "Laws."(14)——Say rather, they will not obey your parliament and your laws. Their reaſon is: They have no voice in your parliament. They have no ſhare in making your laws. "Neither have "moſt of us."——Then you ſo far want Liberty; and your language is, "We are not free. Why "will they be free?"——But many of you have a voice in parliament: None of them have. All your freehold land is repreſented: But not a foot of their land is repreſented. At worſt, therefore, you can be only enſlaved partially.——They would be enſlaved totally.——They are governed by parliaments choſen by themſelves, and by legiſlatures ſimilar to yours. Why will you diſturb them in the enjoyment of a bleſſing ſo invaluable? Is it reaſonable to inſiſt, that your diſcretion alone ſhall be their law? that they ſhall have no conſtitutions of government, except ſuch as your parliament ſhall be pleaſed to leave them? What is your parliament?——Powerful indeed and reſpectable: But is there not a growing intercourſe between it and the court? Does it awe miniſters of ſtate as it once did?——Inſtead of contending for a controuling power over the governments of America, ſhould you not think more of watching and reforming your own?——Suppoſe the worſt. Suppoſe, in oppoſition to all their own declarations, that the Coloniſts are now aiming at independence. "If they can ſubſiſt without you;" is it to be wondered at? Did there ever exiſt a community, or even an individual, that would not do the ſame?——"If they cannot ſubſiſt without you;" let them alone. They will ſoon come back. "If you cannot ſubſiſt without them;" reclaim them by kindneſs; engage them by moderation and equity. It is madneſs to reſolve to butcher them. This will make them deteſt and avoid you forever. Freemen are not to be governed by force, or dragooned into compliance. If capable of bearing to be ſo treated, it is a diſgrace to be connected with them.

"If they can ſubſiſt without you; and alſo you without them," the attempt to ſubjugate them by confiſcating their effects, burning their towns, and ravaging their territories, is a wanton exertion of cruel ambition, which however common it has been among mankind, deſerves to be called by harder names than I chuſe to apply to it. Suppoſe ſuch

[For the run of the under ſee laſt Page.] 979

* A quarter of the inhabitants of every country are fighting men.——If, therefore, the Colonies conſiſt only of two millions of inhabitants, the number of fighting men in them will be half a million.

‡ NEW-YORK has been long deſerted by the greateſt part of the inhabitants; and they are determined to burn it themſelves, rather than ſuffer us to burn it.

‖ "I have no other notion of ſlavery, but being bound by a law "to which I do not conſent." See the caſe of *Ireland*'s being bound by acts of Parliament in *England*, ſtated by William Molyneux, Eſq; Dublin.——In arguing againſt the authority of Communities, and all people not incorporated, over one another; I have confined my views to taxation and internal legiſlation. Mr. Molyneux carried his views much farther; and denied the right of *England* to make any laws even to regulate the trade of *Ireland*. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Locke; and writ his book in 1698, ſoon after the publication of Mr. Locke's Treatiſe on Government.

§ Some perſons, convinced of the *folly* as well as *barbarity* of attempting to keep the Colonies by ſlaughtering them, have very humanely propoſed giving them up. But the higheſt authority has informed us, with great reaſon, "That they "are too important to be given up."——Dr. TUCKER has inſiſted on the depopulation, produced by migrations from this country to the Colonies, as a reaſon for this meaſure. But unleſs the kingdom is made a priſon to its inhabitants, theſe migrations cannot be prevented; nor do I think that they have any great tendency to produce depopulation. Where a number of people quit a country, there is more employment and greater plenty of the means of ſubſiſtence left for thoſe who remain; and the vacancy is ſoon filled up. The great cauſes of depopulation are, not migrations, or even famines and plagues, or any other *temporary* evils; but the permanent and ſlowly working evils of debauchery, luxury, high taxes, and oppreſſion.

(1) See Holland, pa. 799. (2) See pa. 952. (3) See indexes, under Men of War. (4) See indexes, under Numbers. (5) See index, under Non importation agreem. & pa. 606. (6) See index, under Congreſs, Continental. (7) See index, under Naval affairs. (8) See liſt of Grievances, pa. 971. (9) See index, under Congreſs, Continental, & Provincial. (10) See independency, pa. 971. (11) See indexes, under Towns, County aſſemblys, repreſentatives, reſolves, &c. Congreſs, Continental, & Provincial, rejoicing for the Country, & Army of the United Colonies. (12) See Creeds, pa. 740, &c. (13) See Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. I. & Molaſſes Act, pa. 900. pa. 787. (14) See Index, under Army British. ✕ See liſt of American rights, pa. 1089, 1228. ✓ See addreſs to Ireland. § See the Treaty, pa. 951, &c. ∧ See index, under Army of the United States. ‡ See the Treaty, pa. 951, &c. ∧ See index, under Army of the United States. ‖ See the caſe of Ireland, pa. 1089, 1228. ✓ See addreſs to Ireland. ✕ See liſt of American rights, pa. 1089, 1228. ✓ See addreſs to Ireland. § See the Treaty, pa. 951, &c. ∧ See index, under Army of the United States.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 5.

By a gentleman from Halifax, in North-Carolina, we are informed that General Clinton, in attempting to come into Charlestown Harbour, the 17th of last month, was overtaken by a violent storm, which drove asho're a thirty five gun frigate, and eight transports with Soldiers, who it is said were chiefly lost. He had this intelligence from an officer from Cape Fear, who said that General Moore had received it by express, in consequence of which, four regiments under marching orders for Charlestown, and Col. Mulenberg's Virginia battalion, had been countermanded.

Lord Dunmore sent a flag some few days ago from Gwin's island, with a letter for General Lewis, wherein he proposes an exchange of Prisoners, and tells the General, that if he has not a sufficient number of our people, that he shall give him credit for the overplus, and pay him as soon as he can; General Lewis, we hear, answered his Lordship's very witty & ingenious proposal as it deserved.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Yesterday Lieutenant Colonel Allen arrived in town, from Crownpoint.

The Rev. Jacob Duche is appointed Chaplain to the hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

This afternoon the first battalion of the Maryland regulars, commanded by Col. Smallwood, arrived in this city, on their way to the Jerfies, where they are to compose part of the flying camp.

Extract of a letter from Newbern, dated June 24, 1776.

"The fleet, about fifty sail in all, lying off Charlestown bar, a few nights after their arrival there, attempted to land in a heavy shower of rain; and very dark, on Sullivan's Island; but the Raccoon regiment, being stationed there, soon put them to flight.

"I this moment saw a letter from the Adjutant of your second regiment, dated at the Boundery House, 15th instant, which says that the enemy have totally lost three of their largest ships in crossing Charlestown bar, two of forty and one of fifty guns; and that twenty-five more of the fleet had got in over the bar. We have just received a fine stock of powder, arms, &c. &c."

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

Resolved, That the Board of War be impowered to employ such a number of Persons as they shall find necessary to manufacture Flints for the Continent; and for this purpose to apply to the respective Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils or Committees of Safety of the United American States, or Committees of Inspection of the Counties and Towns thereto belonging, for the names and places of abode of persons skilled in the manufactory aforesaid, and of the places in their respective States where the best Flint Stones are to be obtained, with samples of the same. *By order of Congress*,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

WAR-OFFICE, Philadelphia, *July 6*, 1776.

ALL persons in the United American States who are able to inform the Congress of any quantities of Flint Stone, or of any persons who are skilled in the manufacture of Flints, are requested to apply in person, or by letter, to the Board of War and Ordinance, at the War-Office, in Market-street near the corner of Fourth-street. All printers of news papers in the several States are desired to insert this advertisement.

RICHARD PETERS, *jun. Secretary.*

AT a Conference of the Delegates in Congress for the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, of the Committee of safety of Pennsylvania, the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the Field Officers of the five Battalions of the said City, &c. at the State-house in Philadelphia, on the 5th day of July, 1776, in pursuance of the following Resolution of Congress, to wit.

IN CONGRESS, *July 4th*, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the Delegates of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania be a Committee to confer with the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, the Committee of Inspection of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the Field Officers of the Battalions of the said City and Liberties, on the best means of defending the Colonies of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and that they be empowered to send Expresses where necessary. JOHN HANCOCK, President.

THOMAS McKEAN *in the* CHAIR.

Resolved, That it appears to the Conferees, that all the Associated Militia of Pennsylvania (excepting the Counties of Westmoreland, Bedford & Northumberland) who can be furnished with arms and accoutrements, should be forth-with requested to march with the utmost expedition to Trenton, (except the Militia of Northampton County, who are to march directly for New-Brunswick) in New-Jersey; and that the said militia continue in service until the flying camp of ten thousand men can be collected to relieve them, unless they shall be sooner discharged by Congress.

Resolved, That the militia march by companies to the place of rendezvous.

Resolved, That the said militia be taken into Continental Pay, and receive the same Pay, allowances and rations with the Continental Troops, from the time they begin their march until they return to their respective homes.

Resolved, That those of the three Battalions of the Pennsylvania Troops now remaining in the province be ordered to march immediately for New-Brunswick in New-Jersey.

Resolved, That the Committee of Safety of this Colony provide as many tents as they can for the said militia.

Resolved, That the Committees of Inspection, &c. in the several Counties furnish a good kettle to every six men, and give all the assistance in their power that the said Militia be well armed and equipped, and march with the greatest expedition.

THOMAS McKEAN, Chairman.

IN CONGRESS, *July 5*, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the Committees of Inspection for the several Counties in the Colony of Pennsylvania, be directed to order such troops as they may raise for the flying camp to be marched to Trenton, the Resolve of yesterday to march them to Philadelphia notwithstanding.

Resolved, That this Congress highly approve of the foregoing Resolutions, and recommend it to the good people of Pennsylvania to carry the same into execution, with the same laudable readiness, which they have hitherto manifested in supporting the injured rights of their country. *By Order of Congress*,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

A Gentleman from Virginia says, that General LEE had sent there for some troops, who were on their march for Carolina, when another express arrived, ordering them not to march, and by all accounts the fleet has met with much damage at Carolina, but the particulars we have not yet heard.

On Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a ship and 3 tenders from the piratical fleet at Staten Island, was discovered to be under sail, standing up for the town—Immediately every post was properly manned, and provided, for a vigorous defence—And as the vessels came up, the cannon in our several forts successively began to play upon them, even before they were within a proper distance. And as there was a strong tide of flood and a fresh gale right up the river, the motion of the ships was so extremely rapid, that only a few shot could reach them from each fort; before they passed. It was soon discovered their design was to go up the North-River, and they kept as much as possible on the Jersey shore, to avoid the cannon on our principal batteries, when unfortunately, thro' too much eagerness in firing, an accident happened, which prevented three of our largest guns from two or three discharges each, at the very time when the ships were at the nearest distance, otherwise they would probably have been more severely handled; however they suffered considerable damage. (3)

As they passed they fired several broadsides on each side the North River, by which sundry houses were struck, but no person either killed or hurt. We hear a shot went into the house of Mr. Aisworth at Powler-Hook Ferry, one thro' the house of Mr. Lispenard, and three into the house of Capt. Clark at Greenwich, one of which lodged in the wall at the head of Mrs. Clark's bed. In a few minutes they passed all our batteries and proceeded up the North River. At King's Bridge they fired a considerable time at our fort, without doing any damage; but it is thought they received considerable. Their progress up the river since, has been very slow, and we have heard of several unsuccessful attempts they have made to land, at Tarry town and other places, where they were always repulsed. On Tuesday we hear they were under sail going up, within thirteen miles of our lower fort; and we wait with impatience to hear their proceedings since. (3) (6)

Soon after these ships passed the town, a great number of salutation guns were heard in the fleet below, which we are since told was on the arrival of Lord Howe, with a few more ships. (3)

On Sunday afternoon a barge from the fleet appeared in our bay with a white flag, which was there met by the General's barge with several Gentlemen of the army on board. The flag was sent by Lord Howe, with a letter to his Excellency Gen. Washington. But as the letter was improperly directed, it was not received, tho' much solicited by the officer, who, we hear said it contained nothing of a hostile nature—that Lord Howe came over possessed of unlimited power, and was much concerned that he had not arrived a few days sooner, which would have effected a reconciliation, &c. However it seems his unlimited power did not extend even to the necessary preliminaries of a negotiation—an acknowledgment of the right of the persons to whom he came, to treat with him. (3)

Indeed the idea of coming over to propose a plan of reconciliation, is in every view absurd and ridiculous, for as the Colonies never invaded the rights of Britain, and only defended their own, there was no occasion at all for negociation. The moment Great-Britain receded from her unjust claims, the war was at an end.

The very *proposition*, therefore, of a negotiation, was a proof that Great Britain persisted in her encroachments on the rights of the Colonies, and was in it self an act of a hostile nature.

On Tuesday another flag from the fleet appeared, and was met as before, when a letter was again offered, but for the same reason as the former, rejected. (3)

We are informed that William Barrack and John Sneden, two of the pilots on board the ships of war, were both killed by the shot from our battery in passing them last Friday. These adventurers up Hudson's river, are the Phœnix Captain Parker, and the Rose commanded by the infamous WALLACE, and their three tenders. (3)

Several ships from the fleet at Staten Island, (whether men of war, or transports, or where bound, we could not learn) sailed through the narrows this day towards Sandy-Hook. (3)

EXETER, July 20, 1776.

Tuesday last Mr. Blunt, who went to the Northern Army with a number of Letters, returned to this town; he left Crown Point the 10th inst. to which place the American Army had retreated, with all their Artillery, Baggage, Sick, &c. and proposed to make a stand at Ticonderoga, 15 Miles this side—That the Ministerial Army had got down to St. John's, (120 Miles from Crown Point) which consists, as is said, of only 5 or 6000 Regulars, but how many Canadians and Indians, is very uncertain; from this body they lately sent a few Indians and took the Miller at Crown Point, and carried him to St. John's, who has not since returned——This is the first visit they have dared to make since the retreat of the American Army. (5)

Yesterday Morning died at Newbury-Port, greatly lamented, the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, one of the Ministers of that Town.—His Remains we hear will be inter'd next Tuesday afternoon.

BOSTON, July 25.

Last Lord's-Day arrived here Capt. De Silvere in twenty-six days from Martineco; he informs that a number of sail were soon to follow for this port, and the different parts of the continent.

Same Day the transport ship Queen of England, Capt. Arnard, came into Nantasket Road, when she was soon made Prize off. This Ship Sailed from Cork last September, bound to this port, but by reason of contrary winds and bad weather put into Lisbon to refit from thence came upon this coast, and meeting with bad weather again, lost her rudder, &c. she was obliged to put away for Jamaica; she sailed from thence the 10th of May, and was upon her last cask of water when she arrived: Her cargo consists of about 1760 barrels of pork, 550 casks butter, 100 casks oatmeal, and a quantity oats in bags and casks. (7)

IN COUNCIL, July 22, 1775.

WHEREAS Edward Mitchell, Theophilus Cushing and William Drew, Esqrs. were appointed a Committee to provide 15 to Canteens, and 250 Camp Kettles and Camp Equipage for the last 1000 Men, to be raised agreeable to the last Resolve of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS; and were directed by a Resolve of the General Court of 12th of this Instant, to send them forward to the several Places, and in like proportions with those by a Resolve of the said Court; ordered for the other Forces destined to the same place; which if complied with will be very inconvenient, and retard the Business. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That the said Committee be, and they hereby are directed to Provide and send forward the aforesaid Articles forthwith to Charlestown, in the Government of New-Hampshire; to the care of Samuel Hunt and——Church Esqrs. or either of them; by them to be delivered—One half to Col. Samuel Brewer, or his Order; and the other half to Col. Aaron Willard or his Order; for the Use of their Regiments: And this Order to be printed in the several News-Papers in this STATE without Delay.

A true Copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

Thursday last, pursuant to the orders of the honourable Council, was proclaimed from the Balcony of the State House in this town, the DECLARATION of the AMERICAN CONGRESS, absolving the United Colonies from their Allegiance to the British Crown, and declaring them FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES. (4) There were present on the occasion, in the Council Chamber, the Committee of Council, a number of the honourable House of Representatives, the Magistrates, Ministers, Select-Men and other Gentlemen of this and the neighbouring towns; also the Commission Officers of the Continental Regiments stationed here, and other Officers. Two of those Regiments were under Arms in King-Street, formed into three Lines on the North side of the Street, and in thirteen Divisions; and a Detachment from the Massachusetts-Regiment of Artillery, with two Pieces of Cannon was on their Right Wing. At One o'Clock the Declaration was proclaimed by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, which was received with great Joy, expressed by three Huzzas from a great Concourse of People assembled on the Occasion. After which, on a Signal given, Thirteen Pieces of Cannon were fired at the Fort on Fort Hill, the Fort at Dorchester Neck, the Castle, Nantasket and Point Alderton, likewise discharged their Cannon: Then the Detachment of Artillery fired their Cannon thirteen times, which was followed by the two Regiments giving their fire from the thirteen Divisions in Succession. These Firings corresponded to the Number of the American States United. (4) The Ceremony was closed with a proper Collation to the Gentlemen in the Council Chamber; during which the following Toasts were given by the President of the Council, and heartily pledged by the Company, viz.

Prosperity and Perpetuity to the United States of America. (4)

The American Congress.

The General Court of the State of Massachusetts-Bay.

General WASHINGTON, and Success to the Arms of the United States.

The downfall of Tyrants and Tyranny. (9)

The universal Prevalence of Civil and Religious Liberty.

The Friends of the United States in all Quarters of the Globe,

The Bells of the Town were rung on the Occasion; and undissembled Festivity cheered and brightened every face.

On the same Day a Number of the Members of the Council at Watertown (who were prevented attending the Ceremony here, on account of the Small Pox) together with those of the honourable House of Representatives who were in Town, and a Number of other Gentlemen assembled at the Council Chamber in that Town, where the said Declaration was also proclaimed by the Secretary, from one of the Windows; after which, the Gentlemen present partook of a decent Collation prepared on the Occasion, and drank a number of constitutional Toasts, and then retired. (8)

The Continental Congress have recommended to the Legislatures of the several United Colonies to pass laws for punishing all those who shall counterfeit, or abet counterfeiting the continental bills of credit, or who shall pass any bill in payment, knowing the same to be counterfeited. In consequence of which the Assemblies of Pennsylvania & Virginia have made it death.

Last Tuesday Evening came to Town from Halifax, Lieut Scott of Peterborough, in New Hampshire Government, who was wounded and taken Prisoner at the memorable Battle of Bunker-Hill the 17th of June 1775 and has been a Prisoner ever since. (10) *He informs, That 11 with 13 others broke Goal about 5 Weeks ago, and fitted themselves to the Woods, where they separated; that Captain Martindale and his first & second Lieutenants, John Brooks, Riflesman, Leonard Briggs of Ware and Simply arrived at Truro at the Head of Cabarus River after a Travel of 3 Days, where they procured a Boat and got to the Back-ward; That Richard Carpenter formerly Barber in this Town, Philip Johnson Teak, David Kemp of Groton and Corporal Cruse of Virginia, and two others took the Road to Windsor, where they were apprehended and sent off in Irons; that Benjamin Wilson of Tiverton was of the Bunker-Hill Prisoners, died lately in Goal; and that the last Mentioned James Lovel still confined, in high Health and Spirits.* (11)

(1) See index, under Men of War. See index, under Army British. See index, under Army of the United Colonies & See index, under South Carolina, Granada, &c. (1) See index, under Virginia, &c. See index, under Congress Continental (2) He proved a great Traitor & desperate Villain. See American, Rights, pa. 1089, 228. See List of Irregulars, pa. 971. (3) See index, under New York. (4) See index, under Army. British, Men of War, Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs. (5) See index, under Canada. (6) See pa. 943 (7) See index, under Naval Affairs. (8) See index, under Resolves. (9) See index, under King, & Corsica, pa. 740, &c. (10) See pa. 972. (11) See pa. 754. (12) See pa. 805 (a) See pa. 869, 996. (6) Drew Came down again, pa. 809

The following letter was taken in Capt. ARNARD, *in the Queen of England Storeship, and offered to an Officer's Daughter then in this Town, dated* Cork, *September 20th, 1775.*

MY DEAR MISS,

AS your letter (which I received the 2d Instant) comes from the world of war, surrounded with fire and sword, sickness and *poor provisions*, it gives us great pleasure to hear that all your family are in the land of the living; and, whilst you can exist in the flames, we may call you all Salamanders. God grant you a speedy call from butchering your friends there, to protect us here from the Spaniards, from whom we expect a visit so soon as B——te and N——th can advise them of our troops here being embarked for your assistance; however, as a recompence to us for the loss of these brave fellows, our generous Popish Nobility and Gentry, have offered to raise Popish Regiments to protect this Kingdom; which proposal has been *graciously received*; so that you must acknowledge us to be under a kind and promising influence. Every day our ears and eyes are saluted with drums beating, and colours flying for volunteers (as they call them) with Mr. Cowley at their head, with a dray and several barrels of beer on it, to entice the Rabble; and like the wide ocean, receives all, (pick-pockets, shoe boys, cleve boys, and cow-boys) with green boughs stuck up (to save the expence of cockades) in their hats, together with many fagots decorated in the same uniforme; from hence they marched in this *glorious expedition* to Bandon, and some other constitutional towns; but how can I relate (after eating some of his late Majesties bread) without wetting my paper with tears, the indignity that was offered to his Majesty's forces? Oh shocking! like soldiers discharged for their crimes, were drummed out of town! for as fast as they beat up for the service, these riotous people beat up for the Americans, but Bandon very generously threw them three or four pick pockets to save the trouble of hanging them, and to purge the town.

These my dear Miss ——— are to be our guards, what use do you think swords or fire arms can be to such ragged rascals? For my part I know of none; but this I know, that the spade, bill-hook, shovel and pitch-fork they can exercise with great dexterity, and with Shane Burgoe for their general-issimo, they may cut us down like sods of turf. Do not start at the general-issimo that I have mentioned, for in these times it is no new thing to hold plurality of places, for we have a recent instance, that a man may be invested with ecclesiastick and civil power, and may be as well with military. And now that you hear of our situation, do not you think it equal to yours? With this difference, that yours is immediate, ours in prospect; which when arrived, will certainly terminate in a massacre. Previous thereto, the White Boys are up by hundreds, butchering the country, and ride in uniforme.

To be serious, our feelings are very strong for the troops, who have no hand in this quarrel, other than to obey command; and whose principles I am perfuaded are opposite to the part they are to act—but as the Provincials are struggling for our religious and civil liberties, united to their own, our hearts must be callous to our own safety if we did not feel for them, and wish well to their cause; and I am certain the Provincials proceed with reluctance against his Majesty's troops, and wish no other revenge than the possession of them infernal villains, the King's inveterate enemies, who has caused such horrid bloodshed and devestation, N——th and B——te! and were their heads on the gates, and their bones at Surgeon's Hall, it would not be a recompence for the life of one of the most abandoned battalion man that fell in the engagement, but their lives and their odious offspring would be poor revenge for the many brave men who have fell in the slaughter house. May the great God who beholds the oppression and wrongs of all mortals, give you and all his Majesty's forces a safe retreat from that combustible world, and be the retreat in whatever way it may happen, I am sure the nation will call it a constitutional and glorious retreat, though perhaps the *rotten* part of the ministry may call it *inglorious*! Our thoughts are so closely connected with political affairs, and the weapons of vengeance that hangs over our heads, that we regard no domestick intelligence, even births, weddings and bills of mortality, give way to more serious matters. (a)

Extract of a letter from New-London, of 17th Instant.

"A vessel arrived here from Hispaniola, two days since, brings the following intelligence——That the British Court applied to the States of Holland for the loan of several millions, for which the States demanded ten per cent, which the British Embassador was not impowered to give, until leave was first had from England, and while he was waiting for this; Spain steps in, takes the money, and pays the ten per cent; afterwards the English Embassador applied, but it was too late. Further, informs that Spain had actually declared war against Portugal——That a French vessel which had been taken by an English frigate and sent into Jamaica, was demanded by the French Admiral, upon her being refused, he ordered every English vessel that came out of the place to be taken: Also that an engagement had happened betwixt an English and French frigate."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 9th, 1776.

"The design of our enemy now seem to be a powerful invasion of New-York and New-Jersey. The Halifax fleet and army is arrived, and another fleet and army under Lord Howe, is expected to join them.——Great preparations are making to meet them, by marching the militia of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, down to the scene of action. (4) And large requisitions have been made on New-England. I hope for the honour of New-England, and the salvation of America, that they will not be backward in marching to New-York. (4) We must maintain and defend that important post at all events. (4) If the enemy get possession there, it will cost New England very dear. (4) There is no danger of the small pox at New-York——it is carefully kept out of the City and the Army. (4)

DONATIONS received (by the Committee for receiving Donations) since 19th *April*, 1775, not published before, by reason of the Communication between Town and Country being cut off by the Ministerial Troops commencing Hostilities at *Lexington* on said day. (9)

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

1775. April 19 — RECEIVED of General Gage, five-hundred and fifty three pounds seven shillings L. M. the amount of a bill on him in part the sales of Rice received and sold at New-York.

1776. June — From New-York in part sales Rice, three-hundred and ninety-seven pounds eleven shillings, lawful money.

CONNECTICUT.

1775. April — STRATFORD, 53 bushels rye and four cheeses, by Captain *Horsey*.

DERBY, 27 bushels do. and one barrel pork, by Captain *Gracey*.

MILFORD, 173 bushels do. 1 small cheese, 1¼ barrels pork, 1 barrel rye flour by Captain *Whitney*.

do. — Cash £3-8-4, 121 bushels rye, 1 barrel beef, 35 bushel meslings, by Captain *Hull*.

LIME, 16 bushels rye, 7 pair men's shoes, by Captain *Higgins*.

WINDSOR, 60 bushels rye, 17 bushels wheat, 708 bushels rye, 227 bushels corn, ½ barrel pork, by Captain *Smyth*.

JOSHUA BADCOCK, Esq; of WESTERLY, Cash thirty pounds.

NEW-HAVEN, 15½ wheat, 707 bushels rye, 73½ bushels corn, 16 bushels beans, 404 pd. cheese, 2 barrels pork, 2 barrels flour, 4 barrels 1 bag rye flour, 1 teirce, 1 barrel, 1 bag peas.

WESTBURY, 76 bushels rye, 2 bushels corn, 4 bushels wheat.

NORTHFORD, in BRANFORD, 55 bushels rye, 7 bushels corn, 4 bushels wheat.

WALLINGFORD, 10 bushels wheat, by Captain *Townshend*.

N. B. *Deduct from this cargo, it fell short 50 bushels rye, 8½ bushels wheat.*

June. — TOPSFIELD, Cash, £19-16-2. — of Col.
1776. — UNKNOWN, do. 50 6 2. — Parsons.
March. — LITCHFIELD, do. 11-15 7.
July 5. — NEW-HAVEN, do. 3 4 0.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, City and Liberties. } 105 bushels wheat, 27 barrels rye.

COUNTY NORTHUMBERLAND, White-Hall Township, 20 barrels flour.

County of BERKS, 95 barrels wheat, 70 barrels rye, by Captain *Allen*.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Cæcil County. } 57 barrels flour, cash 245l L. M. by Captain *Gray*.

NORTH CAROLINA.

EDINGTON, 1 barrel pork, by Capt. *Oakes*,

VIRGINIA.

PRINCE ANN COUNTY, 800 bushels corn.

NORFOLK, 120 bushels do.

1776. — ELIZABETH COUNTY, 422 bushels do. 114½ bushels peas, 6 firkins butter, by Captain *Perram*.

Jan. 12. — FAIR-FAX COUNTY, Cash £53 13 3, by the hands of his Excellency General WASHINGTON.

Feb. 10. — FAIR-FAX, 5 barrels flour, 11 barrels bread, DUMFRIES COMMITTEE, 300 bushels wheat, 21 barrels ship stuff, by Captain *Ruff*.

NEW-JERSEY.

1775. May 19. — SALEM COUNTY, Cash 1261 L. M.
Aug. 3. — MORRIS COUNTY, do. 75l. do. by the hands of Mr. *Gerrat Abeel*.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

1776. — WESTERN, Cash £13 7-11, by the hands of *Simon Dewight*, Esq;

WEST-INDIAS.

1775. Aug. — BARBADOES, 2 hogsheads rum, by Captain *Hopley Yeaton*.

June 1776. — From London, Cash 14l. L. M.

GEORGIA.

July — From New-York, £162 0 ½ L. M. neet proceeds the sales of 63 casks, received rice and sold at New-York.

N. B. *A quantity of corn and wheat was landed at* Dartmouth *from* Virginia, *in Feb. last, the county it came from, and the quantity have not yet been ascertained.* (7)

Thursday the Tyrannicide Privateer, in the Service of this State, commanded by John Fisk, carried into Salem an armed Schooner of 8 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and 30 Men, one Goodrich commander, which he took off George's Banks, about three Weeks ago after an obstinate engagement of three Glasses. The Schooner belonged to and sail'd with the Fleet which is arrived at New York, and was one of those which belonged to the Rear Division. The Tyrannicide had one Man killed, and one wounded, and was much shatter'd, but is now refitting, and will soon be ready for another Cruize. The Captain of the Schooner and one Man was killed, the Master lost one Arm, and about ten wounded several mortally. (5)

Sunday last was sent into Salem, by Capt. Lander, in a letter of marque schooner belonging to that place, a sloop from the West-Indias, bound to Halifax, laden with salt: She has on board some brass blunderbusses, and a quantity of English goods; was taken about a fortnight ago.

About the same time was taken by the above letter of marque, a ship from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with three hundred and ninety three hogsheads of sugar, one hundred and forty four hogsheads of rum, twenty four pipes of wine, twenty six pieces of cannon, from nine to four pounds s. and fifteen torteise. This ship is thought to be worth between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling. She is not yet arrived there.

TO-MORROW MORNING.

At Eleven o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLICK VENDUE,

At Store No. 10, on the Long Wharff,

23 Hogsheads of excellent Grenada Rum a Quantity of Coffee, and a few Casks of Brandy.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO MORROW——XI o'Clock.

Colony of the MASSACHUSETTS BAY. | LINCOLN, *ss.*

LIBELS are filed before me against the sloop Nancy, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by Peleg Crooker, against the sloop Betsey, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by Jonathan Bludget;——against the sloop Endeavour, burthen about thirty tons, commanded by James Tattersall;——against the sloop Beaver, burthen about seventy tons, commanded by Nathan Phillips;——and against the schooner Dolphin, burthen about thirty tons, commanded by Jonathan Carleton. Which vessels are said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln, and the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held at the Meeting-House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the third day of September, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said captures, of which this notice is given pursuant to the laws of this Colony, that all persons claiming in said vessels or cargoes, or are any way concerned therein, may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said vessels, or either of them, with their appurtenances and cargoes should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

RAN-away the 8th instant, a Negro Man named *Pompey*: He had on when he went away, a fashionable new cock'd Beaver Hat, a blue Whitney half lapped coatside Jacket, with white metal Buttons, and a tatty slash Pocket, a blue and white woollen under Jacket, white leather Breeches, blue Stockings, and brass Buckles in his Shoes; he is about 24 years old, stout and strong made, and has been seen several evenings lurking about town, but 'tis thought he is now gone towards Salem or Marblehead; his natural colour quite black, but when challeng'd, and he going to Lie, his eyes will twinkle, and his face change colour.

Whoever will bring the above Negro to the Printer, that his Master may have him again, shall be intitled to two Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid. July 16th. 1776

STRAYED away from the Common, in Boston; a dark Cow, almost black, with a very large Bag, and two extraordinary Teats on the hind part of her Bag; said Cow went away on Friday the 12th Instant——Whoever has, or may take up said Cow and will send word to the Printer hereof, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward and all necessary Charges paid.

To be SOLD,

By PUBLICK VENDUE,

By Order of the General Court, on Monday the 2d Day of September next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at the House of LEMUEL CHILD Innholder in *Roxbury*,

THE Real Estate of Mr. EDWARD BRIDGE, late of *Roxbury*, deceased, consisting of a good Dwelling House and the Out Houses, and about seventy Acres of Land. For further Particulars, enquire of LEMUEL CHILD of *Roxbury* aforesaid.

To be SOLD very Cheap.

A Genteel Pheaton with a top to it, and Harness compleat for two Horses, with a Pole or one with shafts; it may be seen at Mr. Brackett's Tavern in BOSTON, who is authorized to sell it.

July 25th 1776.

To be SOLD, by

LUKE BAKER,

At his shop in Roxbury, about 8 miles from Boston, on the Post Road leading to Providence.

A Quantity of Linnens, Checks and White Cord; suitable for Gentlemen's Waistcoats and Breeches to be Sold by Wholesale.

WHEREAS the House of the Subscriber was Broke open the 23d Instant, and the following Articles Stolen from thence, viz. Two Silver Cups, one mark'd the Gift of PETER HAY, to the Church of *Stoneham*; the other the Church of *Stoneham's* Cup——One large Silver Spoon, mark'd E. B. E. N. R. B. Two pair of Silver Buckels; two Gold Rings, one flower'd the other plain——Also about *four Pounds* in Silve Money, a Quantity of Paper Money, with a number of other articles. The House of the Subscriber is supposed to be broke open by one *John Potame*, a Negro young Negro Man, belonging to Capt. DANFORTH's Company now stationed at Boston.——Whoever will take up the said *John Potame*, and bring him to the Subscribe or confine him in any of the Gaols in the County of *Middlesex*, shall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward by

EDWARD BUCKMAN,

Stoneham, July 22, 1776.

This Day Published, and sold by the Printer hereof.

THE

BLOCKHEADS:

OR, THE

AFFRIGHTED OFFICERS.

A

FARCE.

(4) See index, under New York.
(5) See index, under Men of War.
(6) See resolve, pa. 976.
(7) See index, under donations.
(8) See their names, page, 382.
(9) See Battle page 929, &c.
(10) See index, under Town of Boston.
(11) See index, under Naval affairs.
(8) See index under Army of the United Colonies.
(12) See the Act pa. 836.
(a) See index, under Ireland to send her Grievances.

(1) See index, under Troops British. (2) See Character of the Ministry, French pa. 740, &c. (3) See their flight, pa. 905.

an attempt was to be succeeded: Would it not be a fatal preparation for subduing yourselves? Would not the disposal of American places, and the distribution of an American revenue, render that influence of the crown irresistible, which has already stabbed your liberties?

Turn your eyes to India: There more has been done than is now attempted in America. There ENGLISHMEN, actuated by the love of plunder and the spirit of conquest, have depopulated whole kingdoms, and ruined millions of innocent people by the most infamous oppression and rapacity.—The justice of the nation has slept over these enormities.—Will the justice of heaven sleep? Are we not now execrated on both sides of the globe?

With respect to the Colonists; it would be folly to pretend they are faultless. They were running fast into our vices. But this quarrel gives them a salutary check: And it may be permitted on purpose to favour them, and in them the rest of mankind; by making way for the establishment, in an extensive country possessed of every advantage, a plan of government and a growing power that shall astonish the world, and under which every subject of human enquiry shall be open to free discussion, and the friends to Liberty in every quarter of the globe, find a safe retreat from civil and spiritual tyranny.—I hope therefore, our brethren in America will forgive their enemies. It is certain that they *know not what they are doing.*

In the House of Representatives, July 12, 1776.

ON the Memorial of *Joseph Reed*, in Behalf of the Inhabitants of *Boothbay*, in the County of *Lincoln*, praying that the Petition and Memorial presented by their Agent to the General Court in their Session in *March* last, for quieting the Inhabitants of said *Boothbay* in their Possession, may be now acted on.

Resolved, That the said Petition and Memorial presented in *March* last, and the several Answers to the same which have received, together with the Memorial of *Paul Reed*, and all Papers accompanying said Memorials be referred to the third Tuesday of the next Sitting of the General Court; and that the Secretary be directed to publish this Order in the Watertown, Boston and Portsmouth News-Papers, that all Persons interested as Claimers of Land in *Boothbay* may be Notified to shew Cause, if any they have at that Time, why the Prayer of the said Petition and Memorial of *March* last should not be granted. Sent up for Concurrence.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speak. Pro. Temp.

In Council, July 12, 1776. Read and concurr'd.
Consented to by the major Part of the Council,
JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

In COUNCIL, July 13, 1776.

WHEREAS the Maritime Court for the Middle District of this Colony, is advertised to be held in Boston, on the 23d day of July instant, for the trial of the justice of the captures of the Ships named the Lord Howe, George, Anne and Lady Julian, and the Brigantine named the Annabella. And the Judge of said court presented a petition to this court, shewing that since the advertisement aforesaid, he finds that it will be inconvenient, if not impracticable, to hold his court at Boston as aforesaid; and praying this court to enable him to hold the same court at Salem, in the county of Essex on the said 23d day of July; and this court thereupon, by a Resolve passed the 9th day of July inst. ordered the said Maritime Court to be held at Salem accordingly: But it now appears to this Court that it will be most convenient that the said Maritime Court for the trials aforesaid, be held at Salem aforesaid, on the 30th day of July instant:

Resolved, That the Resolve aforesaid of this court, passed on the said 9th day of July, be and hereby is revoked; and that the said Maritime Courts, for the trial of the justice of the said captures aforesaid, be held at the court-house in Salem aforesaid, on Tuesday the 30th day of July instant, at the hour of ten in the forenoon; and that all proceedings at the same court shall be valid and effectual in law, in like manner as if it had been held in Boston, according to the original advertisement thereof.—Of which all persons concerned will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Sent down for Concurrence.
JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

In the House of Representatives, July 13th, 1776.
Read and concurr'd.
WILLIAM COOPER, Speak. pro tem.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council.
A true Copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, D. Sec.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of William Dickman, late of Boston, Block maker, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Sarah Dickman, of said Boston, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

Boston, July 7, 1776.

Deserted from my Company (in Col. Craft's Regiment of Artillery) stationed at Castle-Island, Emanuel Nutt, a native of Old England; about five foot six inches high; a Cordwainer by Trade, full faced strong and well made, with a mole under his left Ear. Said Nutt formerly belonged to Col. Sergeant's Regiment in the Continental Service, and being an old offender received the Discipline of the old Mosaic Law.

Whoever will apprehend the said NUTT, and will bring or send him to his Company or Regiment again, or secure him in any of the Continental Goals, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by JOHN GILL, Capt.

Castle Island, July 9, 1776.

Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, Southern District, ss.

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Southern District of the Colony aforesaid, will be held at *Plymouth*, on Wednesday the seventh Day of *August* 1776, at the Hour of ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the Capture of the Ship, named the Reynolds, burthen about 300 tons, (lately commanded by Kelock Reisder) and of her Cargo and Appurtenances, against which a Libel is filed before me, (the said Ship being brought into the southern district aforesaid, in behalf of the Owners, Officers Marines, and Mariners of the armed Sloop, called the Congress, (comanded by George M' Elroy) and the Owners of said Ship, or any Persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same Ship, her Cargo and Appurtenances should not be condemned.

At the Court aforesaid, will be tried the Justice of Gilbert Harrison's claim to certain Goods found on board the Schooner Volant, lately condemned in the Maritime Court for the southern District, of which this Notice is given to all Persons concerned.

N. CUSHING,
Judge of said Court.

In the House of Representatives, June 29, 1776.

RESOLVED, That *Abraham Watson*, Esq; of Cambridge, *Jonathan Brown*, and *Samuel Fisk*, Esqrs; of Watertown, Mr. *John Nazro*, of Worcester, *Joseph Nye*, Esq; of Sandwich, and Mr. *James Sheppard*, of Northampton, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to collect a quantity of Yarn Stockings, not exceeding four thousand pair, and that the committee apply to the Select-Men of the several towns in this colony most likely to procure them, requesting their immediate assistance in effecting the above Business.—And the said committee are hereby directed not to allow more than *five Shillings* a pair, for good Stockings. And it is further

Resolved, That there be paid out of the Public Treasury of this colony the sum of *one Thousand Pounds*, to enable them to purchase said Stockings.—And that the said committee be accountable to this Court for the same.

Sent up for Concurrence.
Timothy Danielson, Speaker pro. tem.

In Council. June 29. 1776. Read and concur'd.
John Lowell. Dep'y Sec'y pro. tem.

Consented to by the major part of the Council.
A true Copy,
Attest. *John Avery*, Dep'y. Sec'y.

THE Select-Men of the several Towns in this colony, are desired to use their utmost endeavours, that the said number of Stockings should be supplyed as soon as conveniently may be: And it is desired that they may be made in the best manner, agreeable to the above resolve.

They will be received at Watertown, at the house of Mr. Stephen Harris, and paid for, as soon as delivered. They will also be received at either of the dwelling houses of the said committee.

In the House of Representatives, July 3 1776.

WHEREAS by a late Resolve of the Court, the Number of Five Thousand Men are appointed on, and are to be raised in the several Towns in this colony, agreeable to a Schedule thereto annexed: And as some Persons may be induced to inlist from other towns than in those in which they have their usual Place of abode:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That all Persons who shall inlist into any of the battallions destined for Canada or New-York, shall be considered as a Part of the Levy of their respective Towns, untill such Time as those Towns to which they respectively belong have inlisted their full Compliment of Men, and not to those Towns into which they shall so inlist. Sent up for Concurrence.

TIMOTHY DANIELSON, Speak. pro. tem.

In COUNCIL July 3d, 1776.
Read and concur'd.
John Avery, Dep. Sec.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council.
A true Copy. Attest. John Avery, Dep. Sec.

BOSTON, June 29, 1776. In Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety.

WHEREAS the keeping up a Correspondence with our inveterate Enemies, particularly the Fleet and Army now employed against the UNITED COLONIES, or those open and avowed Oppsers of our Rights, who have forfeited all Title to our Confidence and Protection, by seeking Refuge under the Power which has been long engaged in the Destruction of this Country, is in direct violation of the Laws of this Colony, and may be attended with the most fatal Consequences to the public Safety.

ALL Persons therefore who may arrive in this Town from Halifax, or any Port or Place in Possession of, or Infested by our said Enemies, are hereby directed to leave their Names with all the Letters they may bring with them, and a Memorandum of their Places of Abode, with some Member of this Committee, or at the Office of *Nathaniel Barber*, Esq; as soon as may be after their Arrival here. A Non-Compliance with this Requisition will be deemed Evidence of an unfriendly Design in such Person or Persons against the Interest of the UNITED COLONIES, and they will be proceeded against accordingly.

By Order of the Committee. JOHN BROWNE, Chairm.

WANTED,

A Wet Nurse, with a good young Breast of Milk, either in Town, or in any of the Country Towns near Boston. Inquire of the Printer.

LOST between Lincoln and Concord some Time since, a red POCKET-BOOK, without any clasp, containing a few small papers, a five dollar bill, and about four shillings in change. Whoever will return said pocket-book to the subscriber or to Capt. William Scott of Col. Sargeant's Regiment, shall be handsomely rewarded, by SAMUEL TREADWELL.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joshua Blanchard,

AT the old Store and Wine Cellar, on Dock-Square, BOSTON.

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Parcel; fine Old Spirits; Madeira, Teneriffe, Fyal, Lisbon, Caccavilla and Port Wine; right Holland Geneva, in Cases; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Chocolate; Flour, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Enoch Greenleaf,

AT Sudbury, next door to John Noyes, Esq; near Barker's (formerly Bryant's) Tavern.

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS,

ALSO,—At the same place is TO BE SOLD, by

GREENLEAF and FIELD,

New-England and West-India Rum, Brandy, Malaga and other WINES, Loaf and Brown Sugars, with most kinds of West-India GOODS, as low as the Times will admit of.—ALSO,—Bair Iron, Hallow Ware, Grindstones, &c.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the late company of AMORY and GREENLEAF, are requested immediately to pay their ballances to said Greenleaf.

Boston, July 8, 1776.

TO BE SOLD BY

Williams and *Vincent*,

AT their Store one door above the American Coffee-House, King-Street, Wholesale and Retail,

Excellent Red Port, Claret, Fayal and Malaga WINES, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Florence Oil, Raisins, Loaf Sugar, Brown Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Indigo, Allspice, Ginger, Tobacco, &c.

DESERTED from Col. *Sargent's* Regiment, and Capt. *William Scot's* Company, now stationed in *Boston*, the following Persons, viz. John Welsh, 5 Feet 7 Inches, dark Complexion, has had the Small-Pox, speaks with a Brogue, carry'd off his Arms and Accoutrements, belonging to the Continent. Daniel McGuire, pitted with the Small-Pox, with his Arms, &c. Speaks as the former. Nathan Thomas and Richard Cole, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, each light Complexion'd, well fit Men. Joseph Smith, 5 Feet 10 Inches, and John Reidon a seafaring Man, 5 Feet 7 Inches, well proportion'd. Whoever will take up said Deserters, or any of them, and send them to their Regiment and Company, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS Reward for each that they shall return, and all necessary Charges paid, by

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Colony of RHODE-ISLAND.

Just IMPORTED, and to be SOLD,

By THOMAS FRY & Comp'y.

At their Store at East-Greenwich.

A few Hogsheads of inspected Virginia TOBACCO, and likewise, a few cask of BRANDY.

Strayed or Stolen from the Common in Boston last Thursday Night, a small grey Mare that is lipped. Any Person that will bring said Mare to Tileston's Wharf, shall be well rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid.

July 8, 1776. JAMES THAYER.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, *July* 2, 1776.

WHEREAS *it is of great Importance for the Defence of this Colony in the present Struggle with* Great-Britain, *that a sufficient Quantity of Leaden Ball be immediately procured*: Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of the several Towns in the Colony, that they spare their Leaden Window Weights for that Purpose. And the Commissary-General is hereby directed to receive and pay for all such Lead, and have it cast into Balls.

Sent up for Concurrence.
TIMO. DANIELSON, Speak'r pro tem.

In Coucil, July 2d, 1776. Read and concur'd.
JOHN AVERY, D. Sec. pro tem.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council.

ANY Carts or Waggons that may go to Boston from the following Towns any Time within three Weeks, and be returning empty, are desired to call on Deacon Timothy Newell where they may have a Freight of Tin Kettles, &c. to carry to their respective Places, viz. Medfield, Haverhill, Westford, Rehoboth, Pittsfield, Northampton, Hadley, and Brookfield.

Watertown, July 1, 1776.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That SALT-PETRE will be received at the Colony-Store in Watertown, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each and every Week, until the first Day of October next, agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court.

N. B. WANTED immediately at said Store, Cyder, Vinegar and Potatoes. *Watertown*, July 5, 1776.

MURDOCH M'KENZIE, (Son of KANNETH M'KENZIE) who was lately taken in the Ship George and brought into this Port, is very desirous of knowing where his Father is who came over to settle at New-York about two Years ago: Any Person giving Intelligence where said Kanneth M'Kenzie is to be heard of, and will give Notice to the Printer hereof, will oblige an unfortunate young Person, and do an Act of Kindness, which will ever be remembered by

MURDOCH M'KENZIE.

---

* See the above, pra. 965, with the referenda — See index, under, Salt Petre.